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 E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
 State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
 George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1901, was as follows:

1.....	25,500	17.....	26,340
2.....	26,820	18.....	26,390
3.....	26,330	19.....	26,620
4.....	26,210	20.....	26,720
5.....	26,410	21.....	26,950
6.....	26,830	22.....	26,410
7.....	26,410	23.....	26,820
8.....	26,380	24.....	26,180
9.....	26,340	25.....	26,410
10.....	26,440	26.....	26,120
11.....	26,450	27.....	26,915
12.....	26,420	28.....	26,180
13.....	26,700	29.....	26,420
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Total.....			840,085
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Net total sales.....			829,168
Net daily average.....			26,776

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 Net daily average..... 26,776
 GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
 Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.
 M. B. HUNGATE,
 Notary Public.

The popocate organ asserts there is a "hen on" at Lincoln. It may be true, but it is reasonably certain that it will not hatch out popocate chickens.

Omaha came within one of winning at Salt Lake, and must make sure of the point at Denver. The Commercial club should get after that cattle men's association vigorously.

Any doubts as to whether Omaha's business is growing may be settled by a glance at the daily reports of the bank clearings. These show an increase that is most encouraging.

The limit for introducing bills in the legislature has expired and the members can now see the amount of work ahead. The time has come to get down to work and finish up the task.

The graduating class at West Point is through with lazing at the academy, but will probably be given an opportunity to "exercise" some Filipinos before the year is ended.

Nebraskans generally will congratulate Judge Neville on his recovery of health sufficient to enable him to leave the rigorous Washington climate for the softer weather of the south.

Samoa is now to be the Golconda and El Dorado combined. Prospectors who join the mad rush to the South Sea Islands will have a great advantage in climate over those who went to Alaska.

City Treasurer Hennings' moving van is likely to become as famous as Mrs. Nation's hatchet. Eastern cities which have millions of uncollected taxes on their books are watching the experiment which is likely to bring about a revolution in the tax-collecting industry.

The omnibus public building bill in congress was born too late to secure recognition this session, if it ever had a chance. It struck congress simultaneously with a streak of economy and building projects will be compelled to wait another year at least.

It is supposed that J. Pierpont Morgan will make in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 by engineering the deal for the big steel combine. The promoters will be undoubtedly do well, but one thing is certain, either the public or the stockholders of the new concern will suffer in the end.

The latest news from China is to the effect that the princes under sentence for complicity in the outrages are in hiding. If they could manage to get in communication with Pat Crowe he might give them a few pointers on the most approved methods of keeping out of sight.

A comparison of the market quotations of the stock of the present steel companies and the terms on which they are to be exchanged for those of the new combine would seem to indicate that all the water in the Great Lakes had been injected into the combine by the promoters.

London papers express regret at the recall of Minister Conger from China. The London papers are wasting their sympathy. Mr. Conger has not been recalled, but is reported to contemplate returning home to become a candidate for an elective office more to his liking, but even this is not definitely settled.

That new steel manufacturing company showed a marked degree of consideration for the octopus editors. It is incorporated with a capital of \$5,000 and the right to increase it. This arrangement will allow the popocate writers plenty of leeway, and they ought to find but little difficulty in expanding the sum to several billions.

Otoe county will have to pay the bonds held by a creditor who felt sure enough of his position to take the matter to the supreme court of the United States. This experience is one from which all Nebraska counties can draw a lesson to the effect that the utmost prudence and care should be observed in the issuance of bonds for any purpose.

APPLYING THE WRONG REMEDY.

An epidemic of lawlessness as a protest against other lawless acts appears to be sweeping over the country. Scarcely a day passes without the chronicle of the public taking the law into its own hands and blotting out human life or wrecking property. Lynchings, burning at the stake, the hatchet crusade which started in Kansas and has found its counterpart in other sections, are all evidences of this disposition to disregard the law as the medium for protecting society. Such outbreaks are deplorable when they occur only at long intervals, but frequency of resorts to the violent methods are working an irreparable injury to public morals and the public conscience. It is a step backward from civilization toward barbarism. If humanity's evil passions are to be restrained only by letting loose the evil passions of those who are injured by the first transgression there is no need for government, which is only organized society. If the tendency is to grow the world might as well relapse into the old feudal conditions, when a man's strong arm was the only defender of his right to life and property.

There is a remedy for the condition which confronts the country at present. It is the more effective enforcement of the law. Let it be known that he who violates the law, tramples either on civil rights or the more sacred ones of human life and honor, will assuredly be punished and that the punishment will be ample and as prompt as possible consistent with justice. Punishment should not only be meted out to the criminal classes, but also to those who take upon themselves the enforcement of punishment without law. Let the hand of the law fall on the man whose criminal instincts or unbridled passions lead him into the commission of crime, and the leader of avenging mobs. Let there be no distinction between criminals on account of the moving cause of the crime, of the guilty one's standing in the community, his wealth or his poverty, his color or place of birth.

It is the law's delay and miscarriages of justice which breed the sentiment of mob law. Nebraska has of late furnished an example of the correct method of both preventing mob violence and deterring the commission of crimes. Within the month three men have been tried and convicted of taking the life of a fellow and three more are assured of the same if they are not about to be tried already. The crimes for which they have been or are about to be tried are all of recent commission. There has been no unnecessary delay, the prisoners have had all their legal rights protected, but they have been proven guilty and sentenced to pay the penalty. Nebraska has not been compelled to blush or apologize for an outbreak of mob violence and will not be so long as the public has the assurance that justice will be administered in that manner.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The industrial development of the south during the last few years has been most remarkable and no stronger evidence could be adduced in justification of the American policy for building up domestic industries. During 1900 the number of spindles increased in the United States by about 1,500,000. Of this increase only 197,000 new spindles are credited to all the states outside the south. The growth of the cotton manufacturing business in this country last year was practically all due to the progress made by the southern states. There will probably not be such an increase this year, nor will the increase as it does appear show such proportionate gain by the south over the north. There will not be as many new spindles in the south this year, and several large mills are being built in New England whose spindles will figure in the growth of the industry in the north in 1901. But if cotton continues to hold its present price there is no telling where the stimulus to the industrial south will end. At the present figures cotton is profitable in all its phases of growth, sale and manufacture. A drop in prices is to be expected, but it is not believed it will ever go as low as it was three or four years ago, when 4 1/2 or 5 cents was all the farmer could get. It seems to be the general opinion that cotton prices will in time find their way down to a basis of about 7 cents and there will stay, subject to the usual slight fluctuations. The cotton crop of the current year will be planted to the planters of the south over \$500,000,000, and still not one-third of the available cotton land is under cultivation.

In view of these facts it is not surprising that the cotton interest of the south is practically unanimous in favor of the United States holding on to the territory acquired in the far east. A Copenhagen dispatch says that a satisfactory understanding has been reached by the conferees of the ministry and the financial committee of the Parliament regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. It is stated that the result will shortly be communicated to the Washington government and it is expected that it will prove acceptable. The dispatch says that the Danish proposal will include some new suggestions, but nothing calculated to defeat the conclusion of the convention.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

After the latest Kansas method of exterminating the liquor traffic has worked itself out to the inevitable conclusion that liquor will be sold so long as appetites remain as they are, and the death roll has been figured up, possibly the people will conclude that legal methods are just as effectual and far more to the credit of the state.

Footprints of Progress.

How times have changed! It is said now that the lazy Indian is a menace. There was a time back in the early '60s when a lazy Indian would have been considered a godsend.

Rudeness of the Rider.

The Boers have captured General Kitchener's baggage from under his nose and if he does not watch out they may pick him up some day and make a startling change in the South African situation.

What's in a Name?

THE HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IS INTERESTING.

The history of the negotiations is interesting. They have been intermittently in progress for a number of years. At the outset Denmark wanted a very much larger sum for the islands than she is now willing to take and at that time the United States was willing to pay for the islands a great deal more than they can now be purchased for. When the matter was first discussed between the two governments Denmark wanted about \$10,000,000 for the islands. Subsequently the amount was reduced to \$7,000,000 and now, according to the latest advices, the islands can be had for a little more than one-fourth of the amount originally proposed.

It is of course a question whether this country really needs the Danish West Indies. It is purely a military proposition. In the opinion of those who urge their purchase they are important and necessary as a naval base. It is urged that if they should fall into the hands of a foreign power other than Denmark it would be a menace to the United States. On the other hand it is asserted that not only is the possession of these islands unnecessary to the security of the United States, but there is absolutely no danger of their transference from Denmark to any other European power—that if that country does not sell them to the United States it will retain possession of them, because this country will not permit their transfer to any other power.

THE QUESTION IS NOT ONE OF COMMANDING IMPORTANCE.

The question is not one of commanding importance, since it involves only a relatively small sum of money, yet it is not without interest, particularly in view of the fact that regarded as a matter of investment the islands would probably prove to be anything but remunerative.

CATTLE MEN TO ORGANIZE.

Men who are interested in the range cattle industry of the west are just now preparing for the convention which meets at Denver next week, the object of which is to form an association to be composed exclusively of cattle men. The necessity for this action has gradually been forced upon them, until it has finally come to be considered almost absolutely necessary to the preservation of their interests.

It is not only the competition for the range urged upon the cattle man by the sheep owner that has compelled the proposed action. All the various ramifications of the cattle business converge now at a point which indicates the necessity for close association and concerted action. Many local and state associations exist, scattered all over the west, but there is no central body which can provide for the common interests of all. It is to remedy this condition that the new association is planned.

While much has been said of the conflict between the sheep men and the cattle men, there are other things to be settled of equal importance to all. In the very outset, the encroachment of agriculture on the free range goes on year after year, until the once limitless pastures on which the herds roamed in freedom have dwindled down to a narrow remnant. There is still much land left which is unfit for agricultural purposes, but it is not sufficiently adapted to grazing to support the great herds that are necessary to supply the demand for beef furnished by American growers. Here is one of the first things that will engage the attention of the new association. How to conserve the range will not be an easy question to answer. Another point which has received much local consideration by the individual associations, but on which no general action has been taken, is the matter of seeding the exhausted range, to the end that its grasses may be restored. In this work the efforts of the united cattle men will have to be supplemented by the general government, for the undertaking is too large for private enterprise. The cattle men are also interested in the preservation of the water supply, and must secure among themselves an adjustment of mutual rights in this regard.

These are only a few of the leading points which will come before the Denver gathering. Nebraska, as one of the great stock-raising states of the west, is vitally concerned in the affairs of the proposed association and should be well represented at the convention.

INDICATIONS AT PRESENT ARE THAT CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN WITHOUT ACTION UPON A NUMBER OF TREATIES PENDING IN THE SENATE.

Among these is the French reciprocity treaty, the negotiation of which was one of the most difficult tasks which has fallen to the lot of the State department in recent years. It is certainly unfortunate that the press of business during the short session, coupled with some opposition, should nullify efforts of this kind to increase the foreign trade of the country.

OUTWARD SEEMING, "NATURAL ADVANTAGES,"

the polish of society do not make the gentleman. Such veneer may but faintly hide the base of the coward. The instincts of a gentleman are not his social advantages, they are lacking Annapolis, the social functions and an officer's uniform combined cannot instill them. Who will be bold enough to say today that Lincoln was not a gentleman? He was without those "social advantages" which Admiral Sampson seems to consider so essential. Lincoln is accepted as the type of the true American, and from his many traits enter the ranks of our army and navy.

ONE GENERAL WILL ALWAYS DISCOVER ANOTHER, NO MATTER WHAT THE MANNER OF HIS SPEECH, DEPARTMENT OR APPAREL, AND HE CAN BE AS QUICKLY SEEN WHERE GENTLEMANSHIP IS LITTLE MORE THAN A THEATRICAL EFFECT.

One general will always discover another, no matter what the manner of his speech, department or apparel, and he can be as quickly seen where gentlemanliness is little more than a theatrical effect. In our army and navy merit should be the first consideration, and where this is combined with sterling manhood, constant consideration for others, good morals and clean speech, the material for the most efficient officer and the truest gentleman. We need never doubt that such will reflect credit on the navy or the country which the navy represents.

TIPS FOR NEBRASKA LAWMAKERS.

Kansas City Star: The attention of Nebraska and Delaware is called to Oregon, which has just broken the senatorial deadlock. Baltimore American: The Nebraska legislature has before it a bill to prohibit newspaper cartoons. The bill is not likely to suppress cartoons, but it does show how they hurt.

SICKNESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Philadelphia Record: Invalidism among federal troops in the Philippines is a marked feature of the military situation in that quarter, as witness the sending home of 700 invalids within two months past. Popular knowledge of this drawback unquestionably adds to the difficulties encountered by the war office in recruiting a new army for service on the transpacific islands.

NEW TITLE FOR COMBINES.

New York World: The new name for a combination of corporations is "trust" of interest. This is stronger than "a gentleman's agreement" and less offensive than "trust." But a monopoly by any other name is just as malodorous. And "a community of interest" to describe a combine of coal companies, railroads or steel mills means a conspiracy to abolish competition.

CUNNING CHIEF IS AN DUTY.

Philadelphia Times: Having enjoyed the profits of his large concern through a period of unprecedented activity, he sells out now to the Morgan syndicate at boom prices, turning his shares into bonds at an advanced rate. Besides a considerable cash balance, the bargain will hold over \$200,000,000, and the new concern, a mortgage on all its property and will have nothing more to do for the rest of his life but sit back and clip coupons and amuse himself founding libraries, railroads or steel mills, and to raise the money.

JOHN BULL'S ITCHING PALM VISIBLE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Washington Post: While a few of our statesmen are employing their wits to interpret international relations in the interest of Great Britain, the commercial and commercial agents of that country have been quite busy in Cuba, almost at our very threshold, in seeking to shape the future Cuban relations to the United States in such a manner as to give John Bull the best end of the commercial trade. The British are calling the attention of these gentlemen to the existing facts by way of a timely suggestion to save them from possible future embarrassment and humiliation, for that the United States is a choice assortment of horrors that should satisfy the most exacting. While it may be true that the exaction of these punishments is necessary to make a due impression on the Chinese, the whole spirit of the negotiations is utterly repulsive.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN: WHAT ARE THE LEGITIMATE AMERICAN CLAIMS UPON CHINA?

Are there any that compel the United States government to remain a member of this predatory concert in order to satisfy them? Surely the Chinese have been already sufficiently punished and their government has been sufficiently humiliated to satisfy either our pride or our desire for vengeance. As for a money indemnity for the losses of American citizens, why should we insist upon a money indemnity from China when the government permits the sultan of Turkey to dawdle along for years before settling his just accounts? Let the United States cut loose from its "allies" and follow the golden rule by treating China like a free nation, and we shall see the whole western world to do. We shall thereby profit as much and more in the end.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN: PAT CROWE HAS RE-SUMED LETTER-WRITING.

Mr. Crowe made good his promise to the St. Paul Globe: Talking of Pat Crowe the fact that the crow is the bravest bird known, as it never shows the white feather. Omaha Mercury: There seems to be little doubt that one of the Cudaby kidnapers is now locked up in the county jail. James Callahan, if he is guilty, may consider himself fortunate in not having been arrested immediately after the crime, as he would then have run the risk of being strung up by a mob.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE: PAT CROWE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN RELEASED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Pat Crowe is said to have been released by his friends. He is now in the hands of the St. Paul Globe. The very much lost Pat Crowe seems disposed to find himself, if the letter alleged to have been written by him to Mr. E. Cudaby of Omaha, be verified as a genuine Crowe composition. The Omaha police and the detectives employed to ferret out the kidnapers of young Cudaby long ago came to the conclusion that Pat Crowe was the chief villain. This conviction was so positive and was so substantiated by circumstantial proof, that all further search for the criminal was abandoned in a frantic hunt for Patrick. That individual himself now propounds an entirely new theory. He declares that he is not only not guilty, but that he will come forward in person to prove his innocence. This new turn in the celebrated kidnaping sensation is interesting. Now that Mr. Crowe says he is innocent, of course his responsibility for appearing in public will be all the harder to explain, but, as he seems willing to undertake the task, the police should not put anything in the way of his trying it.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

The first name written in King Edward's "victors" book at Marlborough house was that of "Earl Roberts, K. G." Boston pays \$168,000 a year for its school house janitors and the school house janitors' union is that the city gets off cheap. Kansas papers say that ex-Senator William A. Peffer is going to Washington to render permanent, "for the benefit of his asthma." The American end of Tesla's transatlantic wireless telegraph will be in New Jersey, where the local lightning is always on draught.

Justice Brown of the United States supreme court invariably walks half the distance from his home to the capitol and is always accompanied by a valuable collie dog, his particular pet. A detective's life was saved in Brooklyn the other day by a big roll of bills that covered his heart when a man shot him. It isn't the first time that a big roll of bills has done good service as a life preserver. General Joe Wheeler, in the course of a recent interview, remarked that it was harder work being a soldier now than of old, because there were not so many autograph collectors in the days of the civil war. Though they seldom agree on matters of public policy, Senators Tillman and Hoar are the best of friends. The southerner has the highest opinion of the venerable Massachusetts man's mental attainments and frequently refers to him as "the encyclopedia."

ETCHINGS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and incidents at the Hub of National Affairs: People who contemptuously despise Washington during the inauguration should go well heeled. The national capital promises to put up the largest and most skillful graft ever worked in its long and varied history. Those who regard New Orleans natives as past masters in the art of fattening a visitor's purse should betake themselves to Washington if they wish to go against the real thing. In the Crescent city the carnival harvest is annual. It comes to Washington once every four years, consequently residents of the national capital acquire an appetite of the first magnitude, which they proceed to satisfy with a voracious readiness that must be felt to be appreciated. There is none of the Crescent city finesse about Washington; none of the diplomatic hospitality that makes the victim smile as the shearing proceeds. The grafters at the national capital make no secret of their purpose to take all the "train" will bear by applying the Ham principle: "Do others and do 'em quicky, or they'll do you."

A correspondent of the New York Times throws some light on one feature of the Pennsylvania race. The writer is preparing for a rich harvest and will get it. Inauguration day is the one in four years when the Washingtonian, if he lives on the line of march, has nothing to do but back and advance. The race is not a matter of how poor and scrubby his hours or store is during the rest of the year, and some of the places on the avenue are pretty poor, it is worth more than a palace on that day. People who want to spend several thousand dollars in a week should attend the inaugural parade move past will pay the owner anything he wants for it.

OUR DUTY IN CHINA.

Philadelphia Times: The envoys of the Christian powers at Peking have at length agreed upon the precise number of heads that will satisfy the missionary sense of justice. One Chinese prince is to be strangled, a second is to be decapitated, two others are to be permitted to strangle themselves and the ministers are to enjoy the spectacle of the beheading of two at Fokien. There is here a choice assortment of horrors that should satisfy the most exacting. While it may be true that the exaction of these punishments is necessary to make a due impression on the Chinese, the whole spirit of the negotiations is utterly repulsive.

Springfield Republican: What are the legitimate American claims upon China? Are there any that compel the United States government to remain a member of this predatory concert in order to satisfy them? Surely the Chinese have been already sufficiently punished and their government has been sufficiently humiliated to satisfy either our pride or our desire for vengeance. As for a money indemnity for the losses of American citizens, why should we insist upon a money indemnity from China when the government permits the sultan of Turkey to dawdle along for years before settling his just accounts? Let the United States cut loose from its "allies" and follow the golden rule by treating China like a free nation, and we shall see the whole western world to do. We shall thereby profit as much and more in the end.

SENATOR TILLMAN IS HAPPY.

The pension bill in which he was interested has been signed by the president. A few days ago, relates the Washington Post, Mr. Tillman swore before Almighty God that he would not let any pension bill pass the senate until his own particular measure had been acted upon. He had a constituent down in South Carolina, named Jim Thomas, who had served in the Mexican war. He was a brave man, beyond a doubt, for he climbed the hill of Chapultepec and helped to pull down the Mexican colors and raise the American flag. In another battle he had had his arm shot off. He got his pension, but having no other means of support, he was reduced to a state of destitution. Mr. Tillman delivered his ultimatum, and then the bill was passed. Now pension bills go through the senate as if they were greased.

THE KODAK IS BEING REGULATED IN WASHINGTON.

Use of it is forbidden not only in the White House, but about the grounds surrounding the mansion, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. To take snapshots around the capitol is positively passed. Now pension bills go through the senate as if they were greased. "It sometimes pays," says Mr. Tillman, "to show your teeth."

DETROIT FREE PRESS: "MAN'S INTELLECTUAL STANDARD IS RAISED OR LOWERED BY THE FOOD HE EATS."

That's so. I can't read when I've had a good dinner, and I can't read when I've had a bad one. Boston Transcript: Uncle George—Honored now, Hannah, do you believe it is possible for a woman to keep a secret? Aunt Hannah—Of course it is, but I don't do it. I don't know what you mean, but I got to thinking it would be a sin to waste my life. Just economy, that's all.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: "I WAS THINKING,"

said the architect, "that you might call the house the Crescent." "Not a word," protested the proprietor of the new theater, "that would be a hoodoo on the start. The crescent is never far from the eye." Chicago Tribune: "Who reads your column, anyhow?" indignantly asked the sporting editor. "Just two classes of people," responded the society editor, with dignity. "Those whose names appear in it and those whose names do not."

HIS ILLUSTRATED DREAM.

I had a dream of joy supreme— I wish it would come true. He: Indeed, sir knight, I wish it might, if it would please you so. He: A vision fair came to me there, And whispered soft and low. He: Describe it, then! How looked it? He: It sought to please you so? He: It looked like you, with heart as true, And love as bright as you. He: Then tell me, pray—What did I say, And how did you reply? He: I—Dare I tell what then befell? Ah, would I were so blest! He: When one would learn how fate will turn, He must apply a test. He: Then hear the word I, dreaming, In ecstasy of bliss, Your cheeks aglow, you whispered— I answered—just like this.

LOOTING NOT ENOUGH.

Civilization Adds Vengeance to its Record in China. All this haggling by the powers with China as to which of the princes shall be strangled and which beheaded goes far to revolt one against the whole bloodthirsty proceeding. Is it not possible that in our desire for vengeance we have overestimated the efforts of the Chinese? Is the heathen mind, bright and noble as the things, too dense to comprehend the difference between justice and revenge, or to be impressed with other demonstrations than garrote and guillotine?

China's fault, let us grant, is grievous, but grievously hath China answered it. For every Christian slain the blood of ten, perhaps scores, has been extorted. Her tombs have been pillaged, her temples demolished, her sacred relics of art, literature and science have been carried off by the hands of vandals and sold to ornament the museums of all Christendom. Ten thousand of harmless coolies were flung into the Amur by brutal Cossacks, and uncounted thousands of women and children were butchered by the Christian soldiers of the East. This, it is explained, is necessary as an example, and thus has Christianity's scroll been unrolled for a thousand years. In China we have neither the excuse that served the crusaders in their wars for the supplanter of Christ nor the feigning of loyalty that supported the death-dealing inquisition of Spain. We are in China not upon invitation, but upon our own instance. Is the best example we have for its people, and a hundred millions, the clamor for revenge that blood can alone appease?

The people that sat in darkness have seen a great light. Its first glimmer was in the opium war, and its rays have brightened as one power after another has seized upon the banner of the Christian religion. Outrages a thousand-fold, and now its full blaze appears in the solemn declaration of our Christian potentates that Prince Chwang shall be strangled, Yu Hsien shall be decapitated, and Chiu Shiao and Ying Nien shall be permitted to strangle themselves, while Chi Hsien and Hsu Ching Yu shall in humane generosity and Christian forbearance be beheaded publicly in Peking. Otherwise, Waldersse proposes to take up the march against the outraged and suffering masses upon whom the Continental soldiers wreck their unbridled passions shall from weariness and heartlessness cry enough.

It is to the eternal glory of President McKinley that he has not declined longer to be a party to this unlovely program, and we venture to hope that the decision will be profitable for selfish as well as for altruistic ends. Certainly if we want to do the Chinese good and raise them from lower to higher levels of living and thinking, the sword is as well put back in its scabbard. Nor is it clear how either the power or desire to buy is to be promoted by killing part of the population and leaving the rest to starve. China must be opened to trade and enlightenment. But surely the process may go on simultaneously with Christendom's retention of its own self-respect and peace of mind!

POINTED REMARKS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see that Wisconsin finally has a law taxing bachelors." "Sort of single tax, isn't it?" Philadelphia Press: Mr. Muffins—I may not be very pretty, but I'm certainly not as homely as he is. Miss Popper: True, but that's only because he's bigger than you. Detroit Free Press: "Man's intellectual standard is raised or lowered by the food he eats." "That's so. I can't read when I've had a good dinner, and I can't read when I've had a bad one."

Chicago Tribune: Borrower (at public library)—Have you any books on microbes? Pippant Attendant—No, sir. But we've got the bill we've passed. Now pension bills go through the senate as if they were greased. "It sometimes pays," says Mr. Tillman, "to show your teeth."

But the end is not yet, for the passage of the bill is virtually a repeal of the law which debars a Mexican veteran from receiving a pension because he sympathized with the confederate cause. And there are thousands in the south.

The door of the senate committee on commerce opens by the elevator to a sacred to senators and members of the press gallery, says the New York World. The other afternoon there was a full meeting of the committee. A dozen senators, including Mr. Hoar, came out at 8 o'clock. A fussy little man, chaperoned by big fellow with a loud check suit, a moustache and a fierce imperial, was waiting at the door for half an hour. He rushed over, took Hanna by the arm and dragged him over to the man with the imperial.

"Hey, senator," said the fussy little man, "I want you to meet my friend." He mumbled something and Senator Hanna took the hand of the man with the imperial and said frigidly, "I am very glad to meet you."

Then Hanna turned and looked the fussy little man over carefully, and there was a twinkle in his eye as he continued, "And how do you get on? Good, I wish you would make me acquainted with the man who introduced you to me."

In the course of his speech on the subsidy bill Senator Caffery remarked that his objections to the measure would not be removed by any amendments. He thought the only thing to do with the bill was to kill it. "It reminds me of the old story of the man whose dog had the mange," said Mr. Caffery. "He was told of a sort of cure, but he would not try any of them. 'The best remedy,' said the man, 'is to cut off the dog's head behind the ears.'"

It was an old story, sure enough, but then Mr. Caffery thought it should create a laugh, so he waited a moment. No one smiled. "I suppose you mean," said Senator Jones of Arkansas, "cut off his tail behind his ears?" "Oh, yes," immediately answered Mr. Caffery. "I meant cut off his tail behind his ears." And then everybody laughed so heartily that Mr. Caffery was surprised.

When it comes to making a picturesque metaphor, says the Washington Times, Senator Tillman is not far in the rear. In fact, he can take advantage of the moment and flash out as fine a bit of simile as any man on the floor. He showed his ability Friday in his speech in answer to Senator Hilday's conciliatory offer in behalf of the subsidy bill. Mr. Hale finally lost his temper and said one or two rather unkind things in his efforts to get a better hearing for Mr. Tillman. "I wish to tell you plenty of times to give some folks. I don't want to spend all my time making common sheet lightning."

LOOTING NOT ENOUGH.

Civilization Adds Vengeance to its Record in China. All this haggling by the powers with China as to which of the princes shall be strangled and which beheaded goes far to revolt one against the whole bloodthirsty proceeding. Is it not possible that in our desire for